

by the little mountain kingdom as a preliminary to negotiations.

Both Budapest and Berlin greeted the news of the first break in the allied ranks with great rejoicing. It was given out here in a report by the Overseas News Agency, as follows:

"Montenegro asks for peace," stated Count Tisa in the Hungarian Parliament.

"The proceedings under the first order of the day had just been completed when the Count asked for permission to interrupt the discussion. He stated that the King and Government of Montenegro had asked the inauguration of peace negotiations. The announcement created a great commotion in Parliament.

"We asked before hand that Montenegro unconditionally lay down her arms," continued the Premier. "Joyful shouts followed this statement.

"Just at this moment the news has arrived that the unconditional laying down of arms has been accepted. The preliminary condition has been fulfilled, peace negotiations will be entered into immediately," he continued.

It is understood that King Nicholas of Montenegro and other members of the royal family will leave the country and go to Italy.

WHY MONTENEGRO FELL.

Italian Statesman Blames Allies' Lack of Collective Action.

Rome, Jan. 17.—In an apparently inspired speech at Padua yesterday Signor Mazzini, administrator of the territories conquered by Italy, laid the blame for the Montenegrin disaster on the failure of the Allies to have collective action.

"Our enemies," he said, "find salvation in silent, servile obedience imposed by one man. We should have foreseen the difficult nature of our task because of the uncertainties inherent in a league of free peoples.

"There is no ground for the assertion that Italy is responsible for the errors of last June. To prepare for the protection of a country without frontiers before hostilities were presented was a common task. In the future this order of argument will not be profitable, and the Governments making use of it to excuse failures will be unable to receive a pardon from their peoples.

"The members of the Serbian Cabinet who arrived in Belgrade, in flight from Sautari, were accompanied by the diplomats of the allied Powers accredited to King Peter.

"The Italian Nationalists say that the Serbian Government will maintain its headquarters at Belgrade for some time. Count Kokovitch, Serbian Minister of War, on his way to Belgrade, is expected, and King Peter is expected as soon as he has completed the baths which he is taking at Alposos, on the island of Dubra.

MONTENEGRO BRAVE FOE

True to Her Record, She Yielded Only by Inches Till Overwhelmed.

Montenegro declared war on Austria on August 7, 1914, and on Germany a week later. In the early days of the war Montenegrin operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina with an army never estimated at more than 50,000 men were eminently successful. On September 22 the troops of King Nicholas which had been working in conjunction with the Serbians invested Sarajevo. Operating in the other direction they seized Sautari in Albania. Losses of what were reported to be a third of the entire force were coincident with still heavier losses among the opposing Austrians.

From their furthest advances, however, the Montenegrin troops were slowly driven back, until the Austrians took up the siege of Mount Lovcen. With the great Teuton drive on Serbia the depleted Montenegrin army was reinforced by the fleeing Serbs, was driven further and further back and closed within the iron ring about Cetinje. The fall of Mount Lovcen last week led to the capture of the capital and the dispersal of the remnants of the army.

It is not definitely known whether or not the Montenegrins ever signed the agreement between the Serbs and the Austrians for a separate peace, but it is not supposed that they did.

Montenegro has been a kingdom since August 29, 1910, when with the consent of the European Powers the present ruler, King Nicholas, took the title after ruling as Prince for fifty years. He has been practically responsible for the modern State. He established in 1885 a civil code which had excellent results. He was in command in both Balkan wars—those of 1876 and of 1912—when the principality made the first declarations of hostility.

As a result of the conflict in 1876 the State was recognized as independent, and as a result of the second Balkan war by the Treaty of Bucharest, Montenegro acquired a large slice of the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, to the northwest, and a considerable addition to the west and south of the old province of Sautari, almost doubling the territory of the little kingdom. It is the integrity of this territory that Austria is rumored to be willing to guarantee now.

In 1910, when the ancient Serbian nation was overrun by the Turks at Kosovo, Montenegro offered an unconquerable bulwark to Turkish aggression. Invasion after invasion was stopped when it reached the mountains about the patch of sea coast. When the Montenegrins succumbed in 1914 it was only to rebel again. With Russian support they entered upon another two centuries of warfare, constantly harassing the Ottomans. Until 1910 Montenegro was ruled by the Prince of the old Serbian line. The title of the ruler then became Prince Bishop. The last Prince Bishop died in 1881, and Danilo I, uncle of the present King, resumed the old secular title of Prince.

The present area of Montenegro is estimated at 5,603 square miles, and the population before the war at 516,000.

ADVANCING ON SALONICA

Big Forces of Bulgars, Turks and Germans Said to Be Pressing On.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A despatch from Rome says the advance of the Teutonic, Turkish and Bulgarian armies on the French and British positions defending Salonica is announced by the newspapers of Athens and Salonica.

"The enemy forces," says the *Corriere della Sera* of Milan, "consist of 250,000 Bulgarians between Guevgheli and Duran, connecting at the Serbo-Grecian frontier with two railway divisions leading into Salonica. Fifty thousand men, most of them Germans, are moving to Monastir, where there is another railroad leading to Salonica.

"On the Grecian-Macedonian boundary fronting Bulgaria near Xanthi there are 18,000 Turks and 30,000 Bulgarians.

MRS. FARWELL DETAINED.

Bulgars Still Hold Her and Miss Mitchell at Monastir.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 17.—An Athens despatch says: "It is unofficially stated that the Bulgarians are detaining Mrs. Mildred Farwell and Miss Mitchell at Monastir."

Mrs. Farwell is the wife of a wealthy resident of Chicago. She went to Serbia at the beginning of the campaign in that part of the Balkans to act as correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune*. She was arrested by the Bulgarian military authorities and although she has been permitted to communicate by letter with this country she has not been allowed to leave Monastir.

RELIEF ONLY SIX MILES FROM KUT-EL-AMARA NOW

Turks Driven Further Back on Tigris as Fierce Battle Rages—Ottomans Also Meet Defeat at the Hands of the Advancing Russians.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 17.—The second important British victory reported within two days in the Mesopotamian theatre of war was announced in the House of Commons by Secretary for India Chamberlain to-day. The British relief force under Gen. Aylmer, on its way to aid the British army bottled up at Kut-el-Amara, followed up its success of January 13 and 14 and drove the Turks to a position only six miles from Kut-el-Amara.

A War Office statement issued yesterday said the relief force, after having driven the Turks on January 8 and 9 to a position astride the Tigris at Oran, twenty-five miles below Kut-el-Amara, attacked the Ottomans there, driving them still further before them. Yesterday's announcement shows that the British since then have made a gain of nineteen miles toward their goal.

Turks Repulsed Twice.

Secretary Chamberlain stated in his announcement to-day that the Turks were driven back by the British on January 11 to Essian, six miles east of Kut-el-Amara, and that on the following day the Turks advanced again to the so-called Wadi position. The subsequent British advance, in which the Turks were again thrown back to Essian, was made between January 13 and 15. During the whole of January 16 there was continuous fighting. Secretary Chamberlain stated. It is evident from his announcement that a battle of terrific violence preceded the latest British advance. Military observers here agree that this battle will be renewed momentarily, as the Turks are expected to fight to the last to prevent a junction between the relief force and the beleaguered troops at Kut-el-Amara, as they would mean a new menace to Baghdad.

The consensus of opinion is that the fighting in Mesopotamia now in progress is as bitter and tenacious a character as has occurred anywhere during the war. The prize of victory for the Turks is the opening of the drive against Suez and the capture of the British. The prize for the British is the capture of Baghdad and the opening of the way for a new attack on Baghdad.

Decisive Battle Under Way.

In the six mile area that still separates the relief force from the beleaguered garrison a decisive battle is believed to be in progress. The British are in a perilous position. If the main British force at Kut-el-Amara is as strong as is estimated, about 45,000—a figure which is combined with continued advance of the relief force would constitute a tremendous menace to the Turks who are now in a perilous position.

The announcement of Secretary Chamberlain follows:

The recent operations in Mesopotamia, including the advance to Ctesiphon, have been of the most important in the public interest that I should make any statement on the scope of the operations in progress. The information of that kind in the present circumstances would be far more valuable to the enemy than to the House of Commons. I am, however, in a position to state that the enemy has retired to Essian, a position six miles east of Kut-el-Amara.

On the 12th inst. the enemy advanced again on the 12th to what is called in the telegram the Wadi position. Since then we have received telegrams from Gen. Townshend up to the morning of the 16th.

From these telegrams it appears that the British are in a perilous position. The enemy is holding the Turkish position in front of him, while Gen. Aylmer was pressing back two divisions on the left bank and about the Wadi position.

There was continuous fighting on the 13th in the neighborhood and on the 14th the British drove the enemy back to the Wadi position. The enemy reported that the enemy were again retiring and that he himself was moving his headquarters and his war transport to the mouth of the Tigris.

On the 15th Gen. Aylmer reported that the whole of the Wadi position had been captured and the enemy's rear guard had taken up a position at Essian.

Gen. Aylmer reports that the operations have been seriously hampered throughout by weather and I am sorry to say that the weather is reported to be bad. All the wounded have been sent down the river.

[A cable despatch received in New York on the evening of January 11 and published in THE SUN of the following morning purported to contain the full text of Secretary Chamberlain's statement to the House of Commons on January 11. It did not contain the statement referred to in his report yesterday that the Turks had "retired to Essian, six miles east of Kut-el-Amara." The statement showed, on the contrary, that the British had not made any headway beyond Sheikh Said, a point on the Tigris about twenty miles below Kut-el-Amara.

GALLIOLI BOOTY BIG.

Abandoned War Supplies Worth \$10,000,000, Turks Say.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17.—An official statement issued by the Turkish War Office to-day states that the value of the booty captured by the Turks after the evacuation of the Dardanelles amounts to at least \$10,000,000.

The British report of the evacuation said that all stores of value had been destroyed before the troops departed.

DEATH OF KELLY DOUBTED.

Father of Loyal Legion Fighter Believes Son Is a Prisoner.

James E. Kelly, father of Russell Kelly, a member of the Foreign Legion who has been reported dead, has not given up hope that the despatch from Europe was erroneous. Mr. Kelly, who lives in New York, said that his son is a prisoner of the Germans and is being held in some camp in Germany.

Mr. Kelly has not heard from his son for some time, but he said that he would not change his belief that his son is alive. He awaits exact authority for the death report and the circumstances under which his son was killed.

"A despatch to THE SUN on Sunday said that John Earle Pike and Kenneth Weeks were killed in action," said Mr. Kelly yesterday. "I am sure that the names of Henry Farnsworth and Edwin Hall were included, but their deaths had already been reported. My son's name was not on that list. I believe that my son's name was on a later list simply because he is among the missing."

If Russell were living and in France I would go to him, but I believe he is somewhere in Germany, and of course I can't go there to look for him."

WAR FOOD AIDS CHILDREN.

German Investigator Finds Few Cases of Undernourishment.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The *Koelnische Zeitung* makes the following statement:

"The official report on the examination of children in the provincial district of Goeppchen, in Wuerstemburg, bearing date of December 15, 1915, shows that the physical condition of the children is at least as good as in time of peace. The examination was conducted by Dr. Engelhorn, a member of the Reichstag, and examined 250 urban and 1500 rural children and found among them very few victims of undernourishment.

"These results are astounding, as a marked decrease in the size of children's nourishment in war time was to be expected. It is highly gratifying to Engelhorn that the children of the front-line soldiers and the consumption of the undoubtably nourishing war bread has had a beneficial effect on the children.

"Even if Dr. Engelhorn's investigations were confined to a limited circle, they justify the statement that the situation of the children in Germany, in all other quarters, achieved a brilliant failure among school children, where it might have been expected to attain the first success."

LONG RANGE GUNS SMASH TEUTON STORES

French Artillery Effective, Says Paris—British Attack and Win.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 17.—Continued artillery bombardments, particularly French artillery action between the Somme and the Aisne and the Somme and Avre, were the chief features of today's fighting. The French night communiqué emphasizes the effective bombardment of several vital points in the German lines by the new French long range guns, which caused considerable damage. The British War Office reports several local artillery successes, notably around Giverny.

The French night communiqué follows:

In Belgium, between Westende and Middlekerke, our long range artillery destroyed enemy groups, who suffered appreciable losses.

Two enemy aeroplanes which were proceeding in the direction of Dun-sur-Meuse were shot down by our special anti-aircraft guns. They were obliged to turn around. They dropped four bombs on the dunes without result.

Between the Somme and the Aisne we bombarded the German trenches at Herbecourt, west of Peronne, and at Molins-sur-Toutvent.

To the north of the Aisne our batteries caused serious losses to the German organizations on the plateau of Vauldeur and in the region of the Chateau Farm, northwest of Berry-au-Bac.

To the east of the heights of the Meuse our long range guns bombarded enemy storehouses situated near Corniflanc-Jarvis, south of Briey. Flames and a thick column of smoke were seen to arise from the bombarded buildings.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows:

Nothing of importance occurred during the night, except between the Somme and the Avre, where our artillery was active.

The British official statement follows:

On Sunday night the enemy showed signs of retreating. They were driven back by our special anti-aircraft guns. Today we made a combined attack with rifles, grenades and trench mortars at Giverny, achieving excellent results.

Our bombardment was effective at Frelinghen, Zwarteleen and north of Ypres, where a large fire was caused behind the enemy's line. Hostile artillery was active at Ypres.

Day's British Losses 1,010.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Today's official British casualty list, covering all fronts, gives the names of 69 officers, 16 of whom were killed, and of 941 men, 265 of whom were killed.



Said Banker Dick to Broker Jim I love a good 'Highball'. It's the only thing I ever take When I partake at all, And I always try to take it Where they're sure to have in stock That best of sparkling water, The sparkling cold White Rock.

POPE MAY TAKE UP ASQUITH REFUSES TO BELGIANS' CHARGES

Sees Cardinal Mercier, and Efforts to Include Ireland and Rome Hears He Will Ap-point Committee.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 17.—Cardinal Mercier, one of the three Belgian prelates who on November 28 sent a letter to the German Emperor protesting against the compulsory military service bill for Belgium, and inviting the German Bishops to agree to the appointment of an impartial tribunal to investigate the alleged mistreatment of Belgians, was today reported to have been in contact with the German Bishops.

The Cardinal said that at a conference this forenoon he had met the German Bishops and had discussed the provisions of the compulsory military service bill for Belgium, and the consequences that would be expected to follow the withdrawal of Belgium from the war.

Discussion on the bill was actively resumed when an amendment was proposed that Ireland should be included in the provisions of the compulsory bill. A motion to the effect was made by James Craig of the eastern division of Down, also in Ireland.

A Roman Law, Secretary for the Colonies, who took a prominent part in the Ulster Unionist propaganda before the war, intimated that the question was not one of principle but of expediency. All expressed regret that John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist party, had not been able to take the course desired by the amendment as it was, he said, the Government had attempted to force conscription on Ireland the Nationalist party would have been driven into a position of uncompromising hostility. All expressed regret that John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist party, had not been able to take the course desired by the amendment as it was, he said, the Government had attempted to force conscription on Ireland the Nationalist party would have been driven into a position of uncompromising hostility.

"It is a great thing," added Mr. Bonar Law, "that for the first time in history the official representatives of the Irish party are openly and avowedly with us in the conduct of the war."

John Redmond supported Mr. Law's statements.

"Conscription in Ireland," he said, "is impracticable, unworkable and impossible. When the scheme of recruiting in Ireland was decided upon the War office estimated that Ireland's contribution should be 100,000 or 150,000 men in order to maintain the proper strength of the contingents from that part of the United Kingdom. The scheme is working successfully in Ireland to-day. The effect is felt in every corner of the globe. A large proportion of the Canadian fighters are of Irish blood."

The amendment to include Ireland in the bill was negative without division. An amendment to omit Scotland from the bill was withdrawn.

A Roman Law speaking to an amendment that the bill should not apply to unmarried men under 21, referred to the number of officers only 18 years old who were killed as the most terrible tragedy of the war. Only military necessity, he said, prevented the acceptance of the amendment. It was defeated by a vote of 255 to 22.

NO CONSCRIPTION FOR CANADA.

Premier Borden Denies Americans Are Leaving to Avoid Service.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—Replying to Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Commons to-day, Sir Robert Borden said that many Americans were leaving the Canadian West to avoid conscription in the Canadian army and found them absolutely grounded.

"The Government," said the Premier, "has no intention of resorting to conscription, but if it were our intention to introduce conscription I do not think it would have any effect on the number of our men from our West, because we all take pride in the fact that the American born citizens of this country, East and West, have not been retreating, but in offering their blood and their treasure for the empire."

The Premier reiterated the determination of Canada to sacrifice her last man and her last dollar for the Allies' cause.

KAISER ON WESTERN FRONT.

Started Sunday Night, Says Report—Honorees Cured by Knife.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Daily Mail's* Copenhagen correspondent learns from medical sources in Berlin that the Kaiser's physicians called in a specialist three weeks ago who removed from his vocal cords a granule which had been the cause of his hoarseness. These advisers state that the fact that the Kaiser has gained weight and is physically stronger than ever proves the cancer rumors incorrect.

On Monday night, the correspondent states, the Kaiser travelled via Cologne to visit the Crown Prince near the western front.

FORD'S PACIFISTS THE 'C. C. C.'

'Continuous Committee of Conciliation' Expects to Work a Year.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. THE HAGUE, Jan. 17.—Henry Ford's permanent peace conference, which will hold its sessions at Stockholm, will be entitled the "Continuous Committee of Conciliation."

A year's study may be necessary, Ford peace leaders admitted to-day, before they could submit a peace proposal to the European belligerent powers. Their information leads them to believe that the war will continue at least long.

SAYS U. S. SHIPPERS DEFIED BLOCKADE

London 'Mail' Declares Enormous Bulk of Goods Entered Germany.

BLAMES FOREIGN OFFICE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Daily Mail* finds fresh material for its blockade campaign in America's latest export statistics, whereby it declares the British nation and the Allies will be stupefied as the figures show that the ineptitude of the British Foreign Office has completely nullified naval effectiveness in the blockade.

"The Foreign Office," it says, "having shackled the navy and paralyzed its arm, has allowed the enemy to purchase wheat, flour, bacon, maize, cotton, automobiles, motor parts and American boots in stupendous quantities through neutral countries.

"Germany obtained from the United States in 1915 some 4,000,000 pairs of boots, enough to give every one of the Kaiser's soldiers on the western front two pairs, and the Foreign Office calls this a blockade. Enough of such foolery. The nation cannot feel secure until the control of the blockade is taken from the Foreign Office and made over entirely to the navy, who alone have the requisite knowledge and experience to conduct it.

"A department which allowed itself to be so easily tricked by Bulgaria must not be permitted to meddle further in the siege of Germany. Instead of their extraordinary solicitude for neutrals, let them show little regard for the safety of our soldiers and their allies.

"The feebleness of the Foreign Office has rendered even the great strength of the blockade in one long record of cruel deception; the famous Orders in Council are a dead letter.

"The whole episode illustrates our bedlam manner of making war. One department impedes and hampers the operations of another department, and the apex of the system is a committee of lawyers and politicians—not of soldiers and seamen—who are the methods of defeat and not of victory."

Basili Clarke, the *Daily Mail's* special investigator at Copenhagen, cites two cases "out of the hundreds in which unusual and suspected cargoes bound for Scandinavia have been seized by the navy and then released for instructions from the Foreign Office. In one case 2,500 barrels of American lard which the British navy held up for nearly a year and which the Germans took to Lubeck on Swedish steamers in December.

The *Morning Post* features to-day the American export figures and characterizes them as "an amazing revelation" the fact that Germany has been allowed by Great Britain to import through neutrals essential supplies exceeding importations recorded in time of peace.

The paper believes the country will receive the news with consternation and that the Government will be forced to make more seriously affected."

ALLIES TO HAVE THE SAY

Committee to Pass on Food Shipped to Neutrals, Athens Hears.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 17.—A Reuters despatch from Athens says:

"The British Government announces through the press that a committee has been formed in Paris for the control of foodstuffs destined for consumption in neutral countries."

The committee is to have the say in all matters relating to the shipment of foodstuffs to neutral countries. The committee is to be composed of representatives of the British, French, Italian, and American Governments. The committee is to be headed by the British representative. The committee is to be formed in Paris. The committee is to be formed in Paris. The committee is to be formed in Paris.

ADVANCE IN TIRE PRICES

Owing to the largely increased cost of raw materials, we are compelled to advance our prices 10 per cent. on the standard sizes of Goodrich Automobile Tires and Tubes, also on Goodrich Wireless Truck Tires, Goodrich Motor Cycle Tires and Tubes and Goodrich Automobile Rubber Accessories, effective at once.

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SETH LOW BACKS WILSON ON DEFENCE

But Urges Modified Swiss System in National Civic Federation Address.

FEARS WAR'S EFFECTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Although it was not the purpose of those who arranged the programme for the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation to bring up the question of preparedness the discussion of it dominated the deliberations of the opening session of the organization to-day.

Seth Low of New York, in advocating a military system similar to that which has been devised by Switzerland, said that the young men of the United States should be ready to defend their country. The military training they would receive, he contended, would aid them in their every day occupations and benefit the entire industrial life of the country.

Mr. Low added that he favored the Administration's programme for preparedness not because he thought it ideally perfect but because it was a long step in the right direction. He declared that the American people, like European people, are such that what ever the outcome may be it is impossible to believe that the war's effect on the world's life can be less than revolutionary.

"If democracy triumphs it must be a democracy that has learned how to be efficient," he said. "If militarism triumphs, the American people, like European people, must bow their necks to the yoke of a militarism which will give to the soldier rather than to the citizen the dominant position in the state."

Mr. Low said that England is paying the penalty because her army was not prepared. He declared that he favored the Administration's programme for preparedness, not because he thinks it is ideally perfect, but because it is a step in the right direction, and because by supporting it we are doing our part to make the world a better place.

He believes that a short service under the colors according to the Swiss system, as he added, would be a long step in the right direction. He does not argue in favor of a prolonged military service, such as Germany requires, but he is in favor of a universal obligation for the part of young men to equip themselves for the protection of their country.

August Belmont, in his report of the year's activities of the association, declared that the great assistance rendered by the federation to legislators planning drafts of compensation laws.

A bitter subject of dispute is whether private insurance or State managed insurance is better," he said. "The extent to which the workman gains from the compensation law may be illustrated by the fact that it is reported that the net payments to wage earners under employers' liability in Massachusetts in 1915 were estimated at less than \$400,000, of which a large proportion probably went to their attorneys; whereas under the workmen's compensation law in 1915 \$1,677,380 was paid out in actual losses to wage earners."

The average length of life in western Europe and America, said Mr. Belmont, has been increasing steadily. The death rate from tuberculosis, he added, has gone down nearly 20 per cent. and the average wealth of the community per capita has advanced from less than \$500 to \$1,250.

Mr. Belmont said that those countries that are most highly industrialized and civilized to-day—the United States, England, Sweden—have the highest longevity and the lowest death rate. In 1913 and 1914 respectively, while those least fully industrialized—Austria-Hungary, Russia and Turkey—have the lowest longevity and the highest death rate, 35 and 25 respectively.

"Furthermore," added Mr. Belmont, "the most striking reduction of the death rate and increase of longevity was made not in the large cities, but in the small villages, but in the great crowded metropolises and manufacturing centres of all countries."

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MENOCAL WINS IN CUBA; REVOLT CRY

President Is Renominated, With Dr. Nunez as His Running Mate.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. HAVANA, Jan. 17.—President Mario G. Menocal was renominated for the Presidency and Dr. Enrique Nunez, former Minister of Public Health, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency at the convention of the Conservative party to-day by a vote of 145 to 11, one delegate not voting. This delegate was Gen. Milanes, who withdrew and refused to cast a ballot after preventing the nomination of the ticket by acclamation.

Dr. Lucha says: "President Menocal has successfully led the revolution through the press that a committee has been formed in Paris for the control of foodstuffs destined for consumption in neutral countries."

The paper believes the country will receive the news with consternation and that the Government will be forced to make more seriously affected."

ALL FAVOR BLOCKADE.

Washington Hears Allies Are United—British Arguments Prevail.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Further negotiations between the State Department and various diplomatic representatives reveal the fact that the Allies are now united in support of the British plan to cut off completely all trade, direct and indirect, with the Teutonic nations.

What objections there were have finally yielded to the arguments of the British naval men. France is said to have objected to the British view of the blockade because of the possibility that by the operation of this ruling Britain might some day be cut off from the important trade routes from the United States through Belgium, Spain or Italy.

Great Britain contended that such neutral ports as Malmo, Sweden, and Rotterdam were to all intents and purposes German ports during wartime, and that the plan of starving out Germany could never be enforced unless they were closed.

The Great Britain will bear the burden of enforcing the North

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